(b) whether it is also a fact that we still import edible oils for making up the shortage in domestic output and if so, how Government has presumed that there will be exportable surplus of edible oils ;

(c) wheher diverting this essential commodity for exports will adversely aflect the domestic prices to the detriment of the consumer; and

(d) whether Government would raconsider its decision and keep the edible oils in the negative list, till such time that the domestic demands are fully met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN *AK*-MED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The import of edible olis in limited quantities is resorted to supplement the indigeneous supplies at a time of higher demand and to contain the rise in their prices in the country, The Government considered it expedient to allow export of selected edible oils so as to develop export market which takes time. Because of the disparity in (he domestic and international prices of edible oils. exports of edible oil in reality is likely io be not significant enough to affect the interest of the domestic consumers.

(d) Government will take approprinte remedial steps as and when the situation demands.

EXPORT OF EDIBLE OILS

2294. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA

Will the Miinster of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have since decided to export edible oils ;

(b) if so, the details of the amount. temwise likely to be exported :

(c) whether the country is in a position to meet the domestic requirement from 2123 RSS 94- 5 the internal proaucuon before exporting it; and

(d) if not, the reasons for deciding to export edible oils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER QF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has recently permitted export of edible oils (except groundnut oil) in consume packs upto 5 kg. It is understood that export of edible oils namely mustard oil, sesame oil is yet to materialise.

(c) and (d) While there seems to be some gap between domestic requirement and availability of edible oils from internal production, Government has considered it expedient to allow export of selected edible oils so as to develop export market which takes time. Because of the disparity in the domestic and international prices of edible oils, the quantity that may be exported is expected to be insignificant. Government will take appropriate remedial steps as and when the situation demands.

CALCULATION OF CONSUN^ER PRICE INDEX

2295. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price index of commodities of daily use is calculated at wholesale price level ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that prices at the retail price level concern most to a common man ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not calculat- ing price index at retail price level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) Inflation is measured at the

wholesale level in terms of the wholesale Price Index (WPI) and at the retail level by 3 consumer price indices (CFI) for (i) Industrial Workers (ii) Urban non-manual employees (iii) Agricultural Labourers. The Wholesale Price Index is based on 2371 questions (519 for primary articles 73 for fuels and 1775 for manufactured products). The price quotations represent bulk transanctions usually for further sale at the primary stage which broadly corresponds to the producers price. The index is calculated on weekly basis and the present series is based on 1980-92 = 100. (b) and (c) Yes, Sir, In order to know the trend in price at retail level, the retail prices of 3l essential commodities alongwith their composite index is also prepared regularly by the Labour Bureau, Shimla and the present series is based on the 1982=100.

उपभोक्ता को उत्पाद शुल्क रियायत का लाभ

2296. **श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :**

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :

क्या नागरिक पूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाजार में सभी कच्ची सामग्री उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद सभी प्रकार के साबुन महंगे हो गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निर्यातकों ने उत्पाद शुल्क रियायत का लाभ उपभोक्ता को नहीं दिया है;

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या सरकार उत्पाद शुल्क रियायत का लाभ आम उपभोक्ता को दिलाना चाहती है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये हैं और उल्लंघन करने वालों के विरुद्ध सरकार के अब तक क्या कार्रवाही की है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) यह मंत्रालय साबुन के मूल्यों को मॉनिटर नहीं करता है, क्योंकि यह आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सूची में नहीं है। चूंकि साबुन बनाने के लिए प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली कच्ची सामग्री भी नियंत्रित वस्तुओं में नहीं आती है, अतः साबुन के मूल्य भी बाजार ताकतों से प्रभावित होते हैं

(ख) निर्यात किए जाने वाले उत्पादों पर उत्पाद-शुल्क नहीं लगता है।

(ग) 1993-94 के बजट में घोषित उत्पाद

माप तोल के नकली बाटों का प्रयोग

2297. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :**

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :

क्या नागरिक पूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नकली बाटों का प्रयोग खुले आम हो रहा है और इस तरह उपभोक्ताओं का बड़े पैमाने पर शोषण किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं को ऐसे शोषण से बचाने के लिए कोई कानून बनाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने नकली बाटों का प्रयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाही की है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?